# THE MAYORALTY.

MOVEMENT OF THE SUPPORTERS OF GENERAL R. H. ANDERSON.

The General Favors the Avoidance of a Heated Political Contest, and Asks his Friends not to Press his Nomina-

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence:

CHARLESTON. May 24, 1871. General Richard H. Anderson: DEAR SIR-I am happy in being the medium

of communicating to you the accompanying list of many hundred names of our citizens, nominating you as a candidate for Mayor of Charleston at the election which comes off in August next.

It is the act of no party or clique, but the spontaneous sentiment which cries out for an honest, fair and economical administration, and for a Mayor who, knowing his duty, will not fear to perform it. Your name was suggested, and without any special exertion near a thousand signatures have been obtained. Such an outspeaking of the people I have not heretofore known in our city; and believing that your character and administrative ability will greatly add to the success of the election, I hope that you will accept the nomination and signify your consent.

Very respectfully yours, &c., J. M. EASON.

The Enclosure. The undersigned hereby nominate General Richard H. Anderson as a candidate for Mayor of the City of Charleston, at the approaching

J. P. Browne, C. W. Crouch, E. P. Crouch, J. C. W. Bischoff,

J. Anderson

J. Eugene St. Amand, Philip Buchheit, Jr., F. Barton,

Douglas Burns.

Bradford.

V. Burrows

Jno. A. Blum. J. P. Bland.

C. Baum.

election: John E. Carew. Thomas Corcoran. D. Huger Bacot. R. Dewar Bacot. E. S. Abrahams, G. F. Buchheit, G. D. Bryan, Emile St. Amand. C. R. Brewster, James L. Brandt, W. G. Armstrong. J. B. P. Alley, J. F. Corcoran, N. F. C. Cramer, James Chapman, James Armstrong, A. W. F. Abrams, Fred. Abrams. F. Axson. R. L. Axson, T. W. Bacot, Julius A. Blake, J. Colèman, A. Cudworth, L. Cantwell, J. M. Buckner, J. A. Buckhiester, W. H. Burn, C. F. Beaufort. Jas. Beatty, John Burke, H. E. Bissell,

W. M. Burgess, James W. Barlow, Thos. Butler. Daniel Bize, G. W. Alexander, W. H. Andrews, Edmonds T. Brown. Jas. M. Carson, P. A. Chazal, C. A. D. Church, H. Cogswell, J. J. Callahan. Daniel Boinest. John S. Bee, Jr., H. P. Clarke. W. A. Cantey. John Ashburst. W. L. Aimar, A. St. Amand, W. S. Bissell, I. S. K. Bennett, Jr., A. Butterfield. Henry Boylston, Jr., G. W. Bomar, J. J. Baldwin C. D. Bateman, John J. Boyden, Wm. E. Breese, Wm. E. Bevin. H. H. Baker, J. R. Boylston, James Bridge, Jr., A. G. Cudworth, C. P. Clarke, Joseph Blackman, Wm. B. Burden. Edward S. Burnham. F. C. Blum, H. A. Burn. C W Almar Thos. O. Aimar, A. T. Berry, W. M. Bruns, Thos. Bonnell, F. F. Brodie. Hugh R. Banks, H. E. Bissell, M. D., A. Foster Black,

Thomas S. Bee, Jas. P. Cahill, George W. Corher, B. F. Burnham, B. Bollmann, D. Bollmann, C. D. Brahe, Job Dawson, W. J. Greer. J. S. Greenland, L. A. Duval, B. R. Dowie, E. Montague Grimke, Thos. S. Grimke, D. Grier, P. L. Guillemin, Wm. A. Gibson, Louis D. DeSaussure, J. N. Ducker, W. C. Davis. A. W. Duffus, G. W. Dingle, J. S. DeVeairy, H. Gord .p. A. DeCaradeuc, J. P. DeVeaux, Wilmot G. DeSa T. Gleason, E. T. Gaillard, F. J. Green, T. E. Gilbert, S. A. Grant, Jos. Graham. D. Spellman, T. G. Snowden. George S. Hacker, John H. Holmes. O. A. Damon. C. Stoll. Lee Howard. P. Gadsden Hasell. C. R. Holmes. W. H. Stevens. T. P. DeGafferelly. R. Hendricks, A. Duffus. James Fulton, L. S. Ford, W. Dunlap, Walter Dent, D. Hans, T. P. Hadmon. J. H. Hanover, Jr., A. C. Harnett, T. D. Dotterer, F. W. Emanuel, Felix Fisher, F. D. Doten, St. J. DeCaradeuc, Jeremiah Healy. James M. Eason, John H. Simons, G. E. Hawkins.

Wm. H. Evans,

Joseph I. Eilis, J. H. Sinkler, E. H. Sparkman.

RAH. Eason.

T. D. Eason, T. R. Egleston. P. N. Heard,

F. R. Hagood.

John S. Fairly.

T. Finley, James P. Foster, John J. Furlong,

R. Froneberger.

E. Fourgeaud, E. N. Fuller, W. J. Frion,

Lewis Simons. C. Manly Smith. W. C. Finley. George Friend, S. W. Fisher.

Wm. B. Steetlman. P. M. Slattery,

B. Feldmann, Walter E. Fisher,

J. Drayton Ford, Wm. Fogerty.

H. G. Frazer, John Friend, John F. Ficken,

A. Fitch, M. D. S. H. Gilbert,

W. M. Fitch, M. D.

Cowlam Graveley, George H. Gruber, J. R. Givens,

R. C. Gobartes.

P. Gibbs.

Edw. Gage. James Gilfillin,

John Finn.

David Fitz Gibbon, Jr.

E. M. Hacker, J. H. Happoldt,

J. K. Heyward, Nathaniel S. Hart,

E. Henry, T. Fitzpatrick,

W. Hughes

John R. Hill,

H. P. Foster

A. A. Stuart, G. C. Selman,

H. B. Eason,

J. C. Sahlmann, S. S. Solomons.

W. A. Skinner.

W. H. Sinkler.

A. S. Pouglass, C. C. Snokes, Jacob Schirmer,

E. T. Domrey,

G. Herbert Bass,

Benjamin F. Evans.

Ellison A. Smythe, John R. Dukes,

M. Strauss.

Thos. A. Horsey. F. Horsey. Wm. Harral,

Froneberger.

George C. Goodrich. John E. Poyas, Alex. H. Petsch C. L. Trenholm. A. O. Pansin, E. H. Pringie. W. H. Perry, John Prendergast, C. W. Parker, A. Toomer Porter, E. Platt. John G. Postell. F. F. Parham. W. S. Lanneau, Ed. Lynah, Jr., J. Moselev. M. P. Matheson, J. L. Murdoch. J. L. Murdock, Wm. G. Mazyck, J. D. Mundell, W. H. Meree. Morrisey. P. Morrisey J. Monarty, J. D. Murrell

G. Chas. Schmetzer,

C. N. Wynne, Daniel T. Hartrel!,

M. Haley. Francis Winthrop. James T. Welsman,

J. M. Waring, J. F. E. Hasell.

H. Harleston, James M. Wilson,

omas R. Jordan.

J. N. Wigfall, Joseph Winthrop, C. Wagner, C. H. Johnson, Edward T. Jervey. Wm. R. Welling. C. Williman. Thomas R. Waring, C. P. Poppenheim.
S. B. Pickens. H. C. Walker. Charles Webb, H. Willingbam, W. H. Wagner, r. G. Prioleau, M. D. Pierson, W. Pemperton, A. T. Walker, W.J. Vincent, A. Vanderhorst, E. Vanderhorst. E Geo. Vanarisdalen, R. Vance, James Vidal, H. D. Johnson, W J. Quizley, T. L. Quackenbush, A. P. Marray, H. M. Manigault, O. W. Middleton, R. Thomlinson, W. H. Johnstone, John Johnson, J. B. Tennent, Nat. Tyler, Jr., F. J. Porcher, F. W. Pieper, Gregg Taylor, John G. Thurston. Joseph B. Hyde, A Barron Holmes. B. A. Muckenfuss. Wm. C. Miller, S. S. Heyward, J. G. Holmes, Jr., G. S. Holmes E. B. Lesesne A. G. Magrath. E. L. Halsey, R. L. Haig, W. L. Lesesne, H. D. Lesesne, Winborn Lawton A. M. Huger, W. J. Herlot, A. T. Wardlaw, E. B. Lining. John A. Lalane. Gilbert M. Leitch H. H. Williams. John Heeseman J. H. Loeb. H. Leiding, B. Mantoue, M. McNeill, James Hernandez, E. R. White, Walter Williman, Arthur Lynab. M. Halg, H. B. Horlbeck. Horatio C. Hughes. M. Harris. T. S. Heyward, John M. Harleston, John Lamble J. A. LePrince, N. H. Lebby, Octavius Wilkie, Wm. L. Webb, James Linn. Henry T. Hood, James P. Lesesne, D. Lillenthal, Thos. Henerts. W. Leiding, Chas. B. Lunneau, W. M. S. Lesesne, Thos. P. Lockwood, W. J. Lesesne, E. P. Waring, W. G. Whilden, M. E. Hutchinson, R. R. Hudgins, W. A. Henerey, Theo. D. Jervey, W. A. Henerey, Theo. D. Jervey, A. B. Jarvis, DeLeon Whilden, Edw. Welling. E. W. Leman. K. W. Leman, S. L. Lockwood, M. D. Wm. s. Hastle, Jr., W. E. Huger, W. H. Welch, Jose Jars, E. H. Jackson, Wm. Waters, C. Irvine Walker. J. L. Toomer, R. H. Teusdale, E. N. Jennerett, C. Wulbern, J. H. Haesloop, H. H. Hall. Joseph T. Wells, John H. Jove. S. Wiley, A. W. Wardell, Jr., Thos. L. Webb, Jr., Wm. Wilkerson, Samuel Veronee, Henry Jordan, W. T. Jackson, U. R. Johnson, L. D. Trenholm. G. H. Trenholm Geo. E. Trescot, M.D. W. J. Trim, B. Wohlers. A. G. Whitney. Thos. L. Wilson. John W. Ward. E. S. Trapler. F. Welimann. J. W. L. Tylee, D. Werner, E. H. Williams, W. W. Whilden, J. D. White, T. H. Thayer, M. C. O'Neill, Daniel O'Neili J. P. O'Neale, W. Welch, Martin L. Wilkins, Henry Cliver, D. O'Neill, W. H. Woods. J. H. Oppenheim J. F. Osterholtz, T. E. Walker, J. H. Wilson, Wm. Alken Kelly, James B. Owens, C. Kerrison, Jr., T. J. Kennedy,

George Clark, J. C. Cochran, hn M. Cole. B. F. Cramer. H. Bulwinkle C. W. Crouch, Jr., W. G. Cannaday, W. A. Cantey. J. A. Cantwell, E. J. Costa, C. O. H. Ceura R. S. Cathcart, Thomas S. Budd. T. Street Burdell, P. J. Cater, W. S. Calder, M. C. O'Neill. Jno. F. O'Neill, Daniel O'Mara, W. J. O'Connor, W. G. Miller, Geo. Cannon. I. W. Mordecai. Edwin Corby, James Covington, R. L. Cox, Vincent Milnor. John C. Meyers, R. H. McDowell, Jr., E. T. Brown. F. A. Mitchell, M. W. Meree, John McKeegan, A. T. Milliken, C. A. Chisolm, Geo. M. Meyers. Armstrong. J. D. Aiken Wm. McBurney. W. C. Macmurphy, George Almieda Zimmerman Davis. J. J. Maher, Ed. C. Marshall, Campbell Douglas, John E Duc, A. Dufort, Thos. McCrady. Geo. Dowie Marion W Dibble, W. H. Mauldin, Henry Daly, Isaac W. Hayne, J. H. Mardoch. . E. Gib R. J. Magill, J. J. Miles, Ch. Richardson Miles, George B. Gibson, A. B. Doughty, J. B. Duval,

> C. H. Meyer, James Marshan Mulvaney. R. H. McDowell, Sr. tos, D. Mulkai. Geo. A. Moore. Wm. H. Moore, Jas. W. McMillan, Jno. M. Mims, Frank F. McMillan, E. Michel, R. Tilghman Smith, Chas. Siegling, Chas. C. Seyle, J. H. Smith, Wm. E. Simmens, C. H. Muckenfuss. Lewis D. Martin, James S. Martin, J. J. Mazyck, W. R. Smith, P. F. Snellman. John G. Milnor. James D. Milnor. Francis Murphy, T. Ogier Smith, A. Sydney Smith, T. A. Smith, T. P. Malloy, Patrick Mackin. Thomas Stenhouse. Edwin C. Speissegger J. W. Stevens, John M. Morris. C. A. Miller, T. R. McGahan. W. Seiaken, L. P. Spelssegger, T. W. Stanland, Jas. S. McKenzie, J. Madsen. A. V. Magill, W. A. Malia, L. B. Michel, Jno V. McNamee, W. B. Smith, C. R. Simmons, J. Ralph Smith. Charles Strobel. A. M. McIver, J. Doughty Meyer, W. E. McCalla, James E. Smith. H. Y. stokes, S. Porcher Smith. James B. Campbell. C. Sahlmann,
> W. W. Smith,
> J. J. P. Smith,
> Thos. C. Sheppard,
> W. A. Skrine, M. D.
> Win, M. Williams, Charles H. Simonton. James Conner. H. E. Young, Steedman Yeadon. R. A. Wilbur, J. W. Yates, Wm. Roach, James Ronan.

William Morrison,

Jesse Morlow, Williams Middleton,

John King.

George Kriete, Warren Kinsman,

Chas. Kiddell,

A. E. Kenny.

John Kenny. Geo. A. Kelth,

E. L. Kerrison.

A. Keanmecke, Jr., Jno. W. Kingman,

J. J. Kennedy

Henry Knauff, Jno. Klatte,

Jno. H. Kendal, Geo. W. King,

E. Kanapaux.

R. Kugley, B. Kugley, Jos. Kilenjohann,

Pat Henny, H. W. Kinsman,

Ed. McCrady, Jr. W. B. Minott, G. H. Moffett,

B. F. Kramer,

A. H. Hayden, C. K. Huger, Wm. H. Houston, C. Youngblood, J. H. Youngblood, E. D. Robinson. Jacob H. Hillen. W. J. Robinson, Rdw. Roach, H. S. Renneker. J. Robinson, . W. Nicholes. T. S. Nipson, James M. Nelson. Howard Snowden R. Howard Suc Henry S. Faber, A. Nachman, H. S. Neufville, D. O'Neill, O. B. Ford, J. P. Strohecker, R. H. Sweeney. R. L. North, Thos. N. Nowell, J. Wilkes North, E. Scott, H. V. L. Spriggs, Richard L. North. John L. Nowell, Wm. H. Nelson, Wm. Lucas Simons, John B. Steele. Charles Pennal, F. D. Pinckney, C. F. Panknin, L. C. Service, E. A. Eison, Ed. Emerick Sell. Richard R. Pope, A. F. Pennal, J. H. F. Polhemus,

Otis Phillips, John Phillips.

John McCrady.

J. F. Walsh.

D. P. Robertson. F. C. Rantin, A. M. Rhett, Richard Roper. John F. Roberts, Louis F. Robertson. Wm. F. Rice. J. S. Riems, W. W. Riley. P. M. Ruff. Chas, Y. Richardson, D. Ravenel, Jr. Wm. Parker Ravenel T. E. Ryan, Thomas L. Rodgers, Wm. Richards, C. D. Richardson. H. Rowe, Reger Pinckney, W. P. Poulnot, W. Robeson. James Rumly, W. A. Randall, A. W. Rivers, F. P. Porcher, M. D. J. H. Renneker, Jr. John F. Rians. Laurens N. Chisolm, Thomas B. Jones, W. Gaillard. Robt. E. Mellichamp. A. W. Marshall, Jr. J. Stoney Matheson, R. M. Marshall.

General Anderson's Reply. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 25, 1871.

James M. Eason, Esq.: DEAR SIR-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, tendering to me in behalf of the citizens, the long list of whose names you enclose, a nomination for the Mayoralty of the City of Charles-

I will not affect surprise at the receipt of your letter and the nomination, for as you know I had already been informed of the movement of my friends in this direction, and I am glad that I was so, for having been thus called upon to consider the subject, the nomination now finds me prepared to answer; and I trust that my answer is prompted by the same earnest desire for the public good which is expressed in your tender of the nomina-

But as I cannot affect surprise, neither can withhold the expression of deep and sincere gratification at the kind and friendly confilence exhibited towards me, by so large a number of my fellow-citizens. In ordinary times I would not hesitate unconditionally to accept the nomination, so flatteringly offered and supported, but in the present condition of affairs, I have not only hesitated, but my hesitation must end in the request that the gentlemen who have so kindly named me do not press my nomination, if any arrangement can be made by which a heated political contest may be avoided, and all good citizens be brought into earnest and harmonious co-operation for the re-establishment and preserva tion amongst us of good order and prosperity.

I have understood that some of our mos valued and experienced citizens are hopeful that the arrangement proposed by the Daily Republican for a division of the city officers is desirable and practicable. If this be so, my friends and myself will not, I am sure, be found an obstacle to the attainment of that end, and to accomplish the restoration of an 'honest, fair and economical administration.' My name may be used in any way that may

seem favorable to such a consummation. Thanking you very sincerely for the court eous and pleasing terms in which you have made known the kind wishes and intentions of my friends.

I am, very respectfully. And sincerely yours, RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

THE BEAUFORT PROPERTY.

OWNERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

BEAUFORT, S. C., May 24. Please permit pre to correct a very errone ous impression produced by the account contained in THE NEWS, of the 22d Instant, of the proceedings of a meeting of property-holders eld at this place on the 16th.

You state that the petition adopted at said meeting "sets forth the petitioners (owners dispossessed as well as present occupants) desire to express their approval of the following as a basis of settlement," &c. The "owners dispossessed" took no part in the meeting; are altogether opposed to any further sales of their land, and have neither signed nor will

sign any such petition. At a second meeting held pursuant to ad ournment, last night, at which all parties were represented, the report of the committee submitting the petition failed upon a direct vote to be adopted, and the meeting finally adjourned without taking any further action in the matter.

ST. HELENA.

# DOOMED TO THE GALLOWS.

NEW YORK. May 26. Foster was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of July. Judge Cardozo ould give him no hope whatever of commutation.

# THE YERGER CASE.

JACKSON, MISS., May 25. The Yerger case came up to-day before the District Court. The plea of former jeopardy was overruled, the prosecution insisting that the military court, under the reconstruction acts, was unconstitutional. The case will be tried a second time on its merits.

# SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

RICHMOND, May 26. The ballots in the city have been counted, and show that the Conservatives have carried the city by one hundred and seventy majority. and elected twenty-six out of thirty councilmen. Two of the Conservative councilmen were voted for by the Republicans.

In Lynchburg the Conservatives carried the city, and in Norfolk the Conservatives carried the council. Twenty townships heard from show no material changes. Petersburg is Republican. In Alexandria the Conservatives carried three of the four wards.

# BISMARCK AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 25. The Emperor of Russia will arrive at Berlin on the 29th of June to witness the triumphabt entry of the troops on the 11th of July.

In the German Parliament to-day, in the course of a debate on the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire, Prince Bismarck said the task he undertook when he became minister was nearly accomplished. His health was bad and his personal wish was to retire from active duty. He remained only as an advocate for the complete restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to the Fatherland. He complained of lack of confidence in him shown by the Parliament. Unless the amendments it had made to the bill now before it were expunged, he would withdraw the measure and let the Emperor appoint a responsible minister in his place. The vote was taken and the bill was sent back to the committee for revision.

# THE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 26. It is probable that the barometer will continue low, with warm weather on Saturday in the Mississippi valley and south of the Ohio. Cooler and partially cloudy weather is prob-

Yesterday			or service	r ree po:	· ·
Place of Observation.	Beight of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Wind of	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta Battimore Boston Charlestou Chicago einciana:i Kry West, Fla Morile Nasnville New Orleans Sew York San Francisco Savannah St. Louis	30.14 30.67 29.87 30.26 30.09 30.12 30.04 30.19 30.10 29.98 29.77 30.22 30.11	89 76 80 65 90 83 83 83 83 84 92 81 63 79 82	W SE SE SE SE SE W SE W	Fresh. Gentle.	Clear. Fair. Cloudy Fair. Cloudy Fair. Fair. Fair. Fair. Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy Loudy
Washington, D.C. Wilmington, N.C. Norfolk Galveston	30.10	9:	SE.	Fresh. Fresh. Fresh. Gentle.	Cloudy Clear. Fair. Clear.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. THE MOVEMENT FOR DISESTAR-

LISHMENT.

Disraeli's Great Speech.

Every person of intelligence foresaw that the recent disestablishment of the Irlsh Church would inevitably lead to a similar novement directed against the Church of England. The expectation has been realized. The London mails just arrived bring us particulars of an important debate in Parliament on the 9th instant to which allusion has been made in the cable dispatches.

made in the cable dispatches.

Mr. Miall opened the subject by offering the following motion: "That it is expedient, at the earliest practicable period, to apply the policy initiated by the disestablishment of the Irish Church, by the act of 1869, to the other churches established by law in the United Kingdom." He made a long speech, taking the ground that the church, by disestablishment, would only gain renewed strength and vitality; and he instanced the liberal maintenance given to their churches by the dissenters in support of his argument.

Mr. J. D. Lewis, in seconding the resulution, was brief and to the point. He said that the

Mr. J. D. Lewis, in seconding the reschillon, was brief and to the point. He said that the great objection to the Established Church was that the ideas upon which it was originally frounded had since been swept away. One of the primary ideas upon which the church had been established was, that every man was to take his religious belief from the State, as he take his religious belief from the State, as he took his coat from the tal or, but that idea had long since exploded. In the early part of Elizabeth's reign, the church was framed as a bulwark against Popery; but with thirty-seven Roman Catholic members in that House, such a theory could no longer be put forth. The people had an ugly habit of looking at everything, and when they saw an institution appropriating to itself two-fiths of the revenues of the country, they might not be disposed to regard it with any great favor.

with any great favor. Mr. Bruce denied that the circumstances of Mr. Bruce denied that the circumstances of the Irish Church and the English Church were

at all analagous.

Sir Roundell Palmer urged the maintenance of the relations between church and State. He said there was no doubt that the fact of there being such a body as the Church of England, with a large amount of zeal and sincerity, was a most valuable stimulus to the distribution of the state of the sta ty, was a most valuable stimulus to the dis-senters to work side by side with its members throughout the country. He claimed for the church that it had a great deal to do with the formation of much of what was best in the character of those who did not belong to it. But it did not stop there. As to the country districts, he believed they were, speaking generally, members of the church, and through the church were participators of bene-fits of every description—spiritual, moral and dits of every description—spiritual, moral and even temporal—which no other body was able to administer to them. He quite agreed that we could not now create such an institution, but that was no reason why we should attempt by its destruction to tear up society by its

The most effectual means by which that moral bond operated upon society was through the medium of the Established Church. He valued the bond much too highly to be willing to run any unnecessary risk with regard to the means. He could but think that the dis-association of the church from the State would association of the characteristics and the strength. In conclusion, he would use, in the words of a great man, who was by no means a blgot, and who in early life was a strong Liberal, although not perhaps so in his later years—a poet of a large and liberal mind.

"Hail to the State of England, and conjoined . "Hail to the State of England, and conjoined with this, a salutation as devent Made to the spiritual fabric of her Church, Founded on Truth, with blood of marrydom Cemented: by the hands of Freedom reared. Decent and unreproved. The voice which own The majesty of both shall pray for both, That, mutually supported and sustained. They may endure long as the sea surrounds This favored land, or sunshine warms her soil."

After several other members had spoken,
MF. Disraeli rose. He said:
The proposition of Mr. Miall, as far as England is concerned, I look upon as a mere theory. Then he has referred to the beneficent resuits which have flowed from the suppression of church and State in European countries. Well, I will take for instance the state of France—which had its national church; and while not referring to the great events which took place at the end of the last century, when the Great Emperor and Louis XVII devoted all their energies to recreate and bring together the elements of its creation, in order to give not merely stability to the State, but religious liberty to the laity—I will ask the honorable gentleman what he considers to be the religious liberty of the laity in France at the present moment? Is not the religious liberty of the many Is not the at the present moment? Is not the at the present moment? Is not the archbishop of Paris, a man of singular piety archbishop of the Red and talents. In the dungeons of the Red Republicans? And then look at what the hon-orable member has called the 'Kingdom of Ireland. I think, logically speaking, if you disestablish the church in Ireland, you are bound to disestablish it in Scotland, and in England, too, but fortunately this country is not governed by logic. [Laughter.] It is a parliamentary country. It is governed by not governed by logic. [Langueri,] it is a parliamentary country. It is governed by rhetoric, and not by logic, or otherwise it would have been erased long ago from the list of leading communities. I think, therefore, it is premature to draw inference from what has recently occurred in Ireland. [Hear, hear.] The consequences of the disestablishment of the Irish Church are not encouraging. On one side there is a rampant spirit of ultramontan-ism, and on the other a development of a con-tracted and exclusive Protestantism, which I

tracted and exclusive Protestatism, which confess fills me with dismay. There you see the Archbishop of Dublin suffering from the excommunication of the Protestant party.

The proposition is not one that the nation should adopt with precipitation; they ought to look with caution before they consent to yield the ancient institutions under which, this country has so long existed. which this country has so long existed. [Cheers] The honorable gentleman appears to have derived nearly all his information from blue books—[a laugh]—instead of from personal experience, as he ought to have done; and the House is not prepared to accept a motion upon information which had been so obtained! [Hear, Rear.] I admit that the tained: [Hear, near.] I admit that the church in towns is not so strong as it is in country districts, but we must remember that the populations in the towns who are not in communion with the church are not necessity disease. sarily dissenters.
"You cannot be prepared to say what the

millions of Englishmen in our great towns who are not in communion with any religious body are long to remain in that condition. I have are long to remain in that condition. I have always believed that organically the English are a religious people. You have partially educated and you are now completely educating them, and do you believe that educated English. ucated and you are now completely educating them, and do you believe that educated Englishmen will long remain without any religious profession whatever? I do not believe it; and when they are educated they will not seek the conventicle—they will appreciate a learned clergy and a refined ritual, and the consolations of the beautiful offices of the church. I think there can be no doubt that the majority of the neonle are not in favor of the dissolutions of the descent of the people are not in favor of the dissolu-tion of the alliance. I do not want a plebis tion of the alliance. If the how want a please cite; but if a plebiscite were asked, 'Aye or no, will you abolish the alliance between the church and the State? I have very little doubt what would be the result. If the church con-ducts itself with wisdom—which I cannot doubt it will—I believe that every year this motion, it it be made, will be made under worse mysdees and with less prospect of sucworse auspices and with less prospect of success. Let the church remain tolerant, tem perate and comprehensive, and it will be truly a national church. Don't let it be afraid of every party that arises in its bosom, for parties have arisen in the church from the days of the Church of Jerusalem. Let it remember that the varying passions of mankind require splitting interpreters as various, and that that the varying passions of mankind require spiritual interpreters as various, and that some men will take refuge in symbols and in ceremonies, while others will find support in the inspiration of eathusiasm. It the church conducts itself in that spirit, appealing, as it will do every year more and more, to an educated people, I cannot believe that the policy of the honorable member for Bradford will find increased supporters. On the contrary I find increased supporters. On the contrary, believe that more and more the sympathies of a cultivated nation will be extended to the Anglican church of this country.

"I shall oppose the motion in the interest of civil and religious liberty, more for the sake of State than for the Church, more for the sake

of society than the congregation, and because I believe that in pursuing such a course we are maintaining the best interests of the countries. try."
Mr. Gladstone then made an address oppos-

In the race for the Oates's stakes at Epsom, Rothschild's Hannah was first; Naylor's Noblesse second; Wigg's Hopvine third. Nine ran, with betting five to two against the win-

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 26. Vice-President Colfax is believed to be out

of danger. Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith has been

retired. Commodore Steadman has been promoted to the rear admiralty.

The Senate had a bare quorum to-day. They took no action regarding the prisoners. They were five hours in Executive session; it is supposed upon some declaration additional to the Washington treaty.

The Governor of South Carolina is here, en route to New York.

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The first train crossed the bridge over the Mississippi at Winona, Minn., yesterday. -Charles Eacker was hung at Fonda, N. Y., resterday, protesting his innocence.

Edwards and Collins were committed to the Tombs, New York, yesterday, in default of five thousand dollars bail.

-The powder works at Hazardville, Connectiont, exploded yesterday, killing three persons. -At the Lexington races, Alice Hunt won

the first three straight heats. Time: 1:46]. 1:46, 1:493.

-The fight between Collins and Edwards was to have been renewed yesterday morn-

The synagogue at Galveston was dedicated yesterday. Rev. Mr. Blum, of Augusta, Ga., officiated. -Horace Greeley's progress through Texas

s somewhat interfered with by the rains. He is hospitably received everywhere. -The civil war in Panama is ended. The conditions of peace are unknown. A frightful

epidemic is raging at Santandre. -Frederick Loedward, charged with fraudulently obtaining ten thousand dollars' worth of cotton from the Boylston Bank, was convicted yesterday in Boston.

-Smuggling operations covering several months, and involving one hundred thousand dollars have been discovered in New York. Some officers of the Ocean steamers are involved, but the particulars are withheld.

# Execution in Lancaster.

à correspondent writes to the Columbia Union, from Lancaster Courthouse, May 22, as fullows : Edom Hammond was executed on the 19th

Edom Hammond was executed on the 19th instant, for the murder of Mr. David Kirkpatrick. He asserted that Kirkpatrick's wife was the instigator, that but for her the deed would never have been committed by him. He exhorted the assemblage to beware of the company they kept. He said he was resigned to his late. He was attended by Revs. Joseph Price and Horace Clinton. Mr. Price offered a very impressive prayer suitable to the occaa very impressive prayer suitable to the occa-sion. Edom sang the 730th hymn, Methodist, and was joined by the greater part of the as-semblage. At about 1.30 o'clock he was taken upon the scaffold; the noose passed over his head. After which he, in a very calm voice, exhorted all to mend their ways, invoked God to forgive him for his great crime, and while saying "that it was the happiest day he had ever experienced in this world," the trap fell and he was launched into eternity, ere the last and he was launched into eternity, ere the last word had left his lips. By some mismanage-ment the knot turned to the back of his head and failed to break his neck. The day passed of as quietly as could be expected, with such a vast number of persons in town.

# PARIS STILL ABLAZE.

THE WORK OF FIRE AND BLOOD GOES ON.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Greenville.

The Mountaineer says that work is going on briskly on the Air Line Railroad between

Greenville and Spartanburg. The Pennsylva-nia Central Railroad is said to have secured a

controlling interest in this road, and the rumor

further says that the Pennsylvania company will rapidly complete the entire line from Charlotte to Atlanta.

The courthouse at Greenville is to undergo

votedly attached; and at various times in his

life Captain Steele served the people with fidel-ity and zeal in the Legislature and in other positions of honorable trust. He was a genial,

pleasant gentleman, and warmly endeared to a large circle of friends. He was upwards of eighty years of age."

York.

The Yorkville Enquirer treats the Columbia Union account about the Ku-Kluxing of Trial

Instice O'Connell as a sensation report. It

says:
"Under quite a display of capital letters and

sensational head-lines, the Columbia Union, of Monday, publishes an account of Ku-Klux operations in the vicinity of Fort Mills, in this

quently, and only a few days ago, the same parties, it is believed, without disguises, again visited Mr. O'Connell's place, went into the

eld where he was at work, and after making

their threats, demanded that he should re-sign the office of trial justice. Mr. O'Connell for some time stoutly relused, but finding him-

self in their power, and fearing their continued threats of personal violence, finally yielded and signed a document drawn up by the band, resigning the office of trial justice. This is substantially the statement made by the Union.

Of the truth of the assertions made we are unable to speak, for, after diligent inquiry,

we have been unable to learn a word verify

lemen last Saturday direct from Mr. O'Con-

nell's neighborhood, and we feel sure if such

an occurrence had taken place these gentle

men would have mentioned it. We are not disposed to screen such actions or their per-

petrators from the public, but in this case,

with the lights before us, we cannot but be-lieve the affair has been in some manner, misrepresented."

The Enquirer publishes the following appeal, signed by upwards of three hundred of the most prominent citizens of York County:

"The undersigned citizens of York County,

earnestly desiring the preservation of the pub-lic peace, and for the purpose of guaranteeing to all citizens the protection of life and liber-

ty, respectfully urge it as a common duty for every citizen to discourage all acts of violence.

every citizen to discourage all acts of violence. We do not desire to dictate to others, but are

convinced that a repetition of violence must disorganize society, and result in a spirit of general insubordination, the consequences of

remedled. As members of the community

whose common interest, is imperilled, we

to prevent further acts of violence, and wi

aid and support the civil authorities in bring-ing offenders to justice. We respectfully solicit a hearty co-operation of our fellow-

citizens throughout the county, in our efforts

to preserve the peace and to prevent further acts of violence and domestic disorder."

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, May 26.

which may be deplored when too late to

ng the facts stated. We conversed wit

lcMahon makes Short Work of the Insurgent Leaders-Doubts about the Fate of the Archbishop-The Communists Surrounded and Summoned to Surrender-The Public Buildings Destroved, &c., &c.

thorough repair.
The Enterprise mentions the burning of the saw mill of Mr. Stephen Marchbanks, about eight miles above Greenville. Loss about OUTSIDE PARIS, May 25-Night. \$1000, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The wind has changed and the fires are observed to be slackening. The heavens are still illuminated by the flames, and the burn-Rev. D. E. Frierson was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Anderson on Sating debris falls to a great distance. It is said urday last.
Dr. S. R. Haynie died at his residence, near the Mazas prison is reduced to cinders. Fears are still entertained for the safety of Arco-Holland's Store, on Friday last.
Captain Wm. Steele, of Goonee County, died
on the 15th inst. "In early life," says the Anderson Intelligencer, "he belonged to the Unibishop Darboy. The insurgents attempting flight in the direction of Aubervilliers and Romanville are repelled. The cannonading ted States navy, but the greater portion of his lengthened existence on earth was spent in this section of the State to which he was deagainst Belleville and Chaumont continues.

LONDON, May 26. Paris dispatches announce the Rue Royal destroyed by mines. The insurgents were driven into the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, where they are surrounded and must be cap-

The Daily News' special mentions a rumor that the hostages in Mazas prison were shot. La Liberte says that foreign powers promise the prompt extradition of members of the Commune in the event of their escape from France. Courbell, a prominent Communist, was shot by the Versaillists. The following leading insurgents have been shot: Valles, county, wherein it is stated that a party of disguised men visited the residence of Trial Justice O'Connell, but not finding him at home, promised to repeat the visit. Subse-Andrauey, Brunel, Piquet, Dombrowski and Bosquet. The report of the arrest of Pyett, Delescluze and Cluseret is unconfirmed. It is rumored that all hostages held by the insurgents are safe, but nothing is positively known yet. The Northern Railway is repaired, but entrance to the city is still refused.

The German positions at Aubervilliers and elsewhere are strengthened to prevent the escape of insurgents. The Germans permit only women and children, inhabitants of the burnt quarters of Paris, to leave the city.

The following public buildings are destroyed: Palace of the Tulleries, Ministry of Fi nance, Prefecture of Police, Court of Accounts, Palace of the Legion of Honor, the Barrackii on Qual D'Orsay, Hotel DeVille and Mont De Piete. The following are saved: Ministry of Marine, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, the Pantheon, Ecole Militaire, Ecole Des Beaux Arts, Bank of France, Credit Fancier, and the churches generally.

VERSAILLES, May 26. The insurrection is squelched in the Quartier Moufflord of Paris, where six thousand prisoners were captured. The insurgents are still confined to Belleville and Les Buttes Chaumount, whence petroleum shells are fired all over Paris. WASHINGTON, May 26.

The latest cable dispatches state that McMahon has summoned the insurgents to surrender. All hereafter found armed will be shot. The Mazas prison is captured. The insurgents had removed their hostages. At noon to-day there was fierce fighting at Panten. The World's cable from Versailles of Thursday night says, Archbishop Darboy, ten hostages and nearly flity priests were murdered in cold blood. BRUSSELS, May 25.

Baron DeAuethan declared, in the Chumber of Representatives to-day, that he should not consider or treat as political refugees villains of the Commune who escape from Paris into Belgian territory.

The Latest.

OUTSIDE PARIS, May 26-3 P. M. The battle at Pantin continues. The insur gents are being attacked on three sides by the government troops. The conflagrations in Paris continue.

. The collections in the Louvre were all saved. except the library, in which a great many valuable books were destroyed. The National Library is safe.

The insurgents still hold Bercy, the Place de la Bastille, Chiron, Belleville and Montmartre. The insurgents have evacuated and blown up Fort D'Issy. The government troops are now attacking the Place de la Bas tille.

### JEFFERSON DAVIS IN AUGUSTA. He Makes a Speech.

Mr. Davis arrived in Augusta Thursday evening. He was serenaded at the Planters' Hotel, and gave a reception yesterday. Mayor Estes tendered him the hospitalities of the city. In response to repeated calls and enthusiastic cheers, Mr. Davis made his appearance on the balcony of the hotel. He was introduced by Hon. H. W. Hilllard. Mr. Davis sald:

He recognized the peculiar claims of Geor-gia upon him and of himself upon Georgia, in that in this ancient City of Augusta his father had identified himself with the revolu struggle for liberty. If the late struggle for the principles of constitutional liberty had been a crime, it was his misfortune, for which been a crime, it was his misfortune, for which he had fully suffered. Aware of the eagerness with which every word he might utter was watched for and skilfully misrepresented, he would be silent, not from apprehensions as to the result to him individually, but as his utterances were made to affect the interests of the Southern people. He did not conceive that the principles of the "Lost Cause" were dead, or that the truth should remain crushed. He counselled fortitude and patience, believing that the South could afford to be patient under her wrong, until a returning sense of justice South could afford to be patient linder her wrong, until a returning sense of justice achieved the rights of every freeman—a period to which he confidently looked. With his feeling, he was fearful to trust himself to speak, because he could not think one thing and speak another. He looked forward, however, to the time when he might with propriety speak to his fellow-citizens as his heart moved him, and bade them farewell, expressing the hope that God would be with them. ing the hope that God would be with them. During the delivery of his brave and cheering address, Mr. Davis was greeted with the

most enthusiastic shouts of approval by the audience. Mr. Davis left for Atlanta last

Magnificent Literary Fabric.—Webster's Quarto Dictionary has passed through various editions, each an improvement upon and an enlargement of the preceding, until it has culminated in the present magnificent literary and linguistic fabric. The reputation of this work is not confined to America. We find it stated that in the Alexandre case, tried in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster Hall. stated that in the Alexandre case, then in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster Hall, under purely English law, no other dictionary, English or American, was quoted or alluded to than his. The lord chief baron, in his decision, pronounced "Webster's Dictionary a work of the greatest learning, research and ability." Besides the numerous illustrations with which the volume is interspersed, there ability." Besides the numerous illustrations with which the volume is interspersed, there are at the end sixty-seven pages of the most finished pictorial illustrations, representing almost every conceivable object in nature, science and art. It would be unnecessary, if we were competent to the task, to subject this work to a critical analysis. Its reputation is firmly established. It is built upon a rock, and can bid deflance to any petty storm that the critics can raise.—Ri hmond Whig, May 8

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Just received, a large asssortment, and for sale a DR. H. BAER'S Drug Store.

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AS NO BETTER BLOOD PURIFIER can be obtained than Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERA -TIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long exerience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the Liver, Kidneys, Ac , to perform their proper functions. Its effi cacy is established by its long sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a numper of which are published each year in JAYNE'S Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all Druggists. GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.,

YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM .fictim of debility, who is reponsible for your gebleness? Not yourself you will say, for you've one all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried HOSTETTER'S B'TTERS. Gloomy dyspetic, with an uneasy stomach and world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It is easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Billions sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill dosen't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all

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Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately lows hot and cold, and whose brains seem to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no ! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more-the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

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For all the above named complaints the Bitters. may27 stuth3D&C re absolute specifics.

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rrected and revised by the author, E. de F. Curis. Doctor of Medicine, member of the Royal Colege of Surgeons, England; Licentiate of the Colege of Physicians, Edinburgh; Honorary Member Faculte de Medicine, Paris, &c., &c., &c.-A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature decline in Man, showing how health is lost and how regained, it gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, the treatment of Nerbrought on by early abuse or excess, and the remedies therefor—the result of twenty years success ful practice.

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is imitated and counterfeited, and purchasers will have to use caution in purchasing. I beg leave to call the attention of the reader toestimonials in favor of the Schnapps: I feel bound to say that I regard your SCHNAPPS s being in every respect pre-eminently pure, and leserving of medical patronage. At all events it

s the purest possible article of Holland gin, here

ofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians. DAVID L. MOTT, M. D., Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York. LOUISVILLE, Ky., September 1.

I feel that we have now an article of gin suitble for such cases as that remedy is adapted to. "Schnapps" is a remedy in chronic catarrhal

omplaints, &c.

I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I re gard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much re-

spect, your obedient servant, CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D., New York. No. 26 PINE STREET, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, ESQ., Present: DEAR SIR-I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your "Schiedam Schnapps," with the intent of determining if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirits.

The examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixtures. I have been unable to discover any trace of the deleterious substances which are sometimes employed in the adulteration of to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes the "Schiedam Schnapps" as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) CHAS. A. SEELY, Chemist.

CHEMICAL AND TECHNICAL LABORATORY, 18 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. J., Nov. 25, 1867. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq. : DEAR SIR-The undersigned have carefully and tho, sughly analyzed a sample of your "Aromatic Schiedam Schappe," elected by ourselves, and have found the same free from all organic or inorganic substances, more or less injurious to health. From the result f our examination we consider the article one of superior quality, healthful as a beverage, and effectual in its medicinal qualities. Respectfully yours,

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